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SRM-204W (Preliminary)  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Southern Division

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN  
CONNECTION WITH THE 1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Acreage allotments for wheat shall be established for farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in one or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. No wheat acreage allotment shall be established for any farm, however, for which the normal production of wheat for market is less than 100 bushels. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the wheat acreage allotment determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the factors mentioned above.

Section I. Completion of Form SR-101 for Wheat Farms.

A Form SR-101 must be completely filled out with respect to wheat data for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment will be established, and also for farms on which wheat has been seeded for harvest in 1938 but on which wheat was not seeded for harvest in any of the three years 1935, 1936 and 1937. Pursuant to previous instructions from the State office, wheat acreage and yield data should have been entered in Table 3 for the years 1930 to 1937, inclusive, in the spaces provided. If Table 3 has not already been executed with respect to wheat acreage and/or yield data for the years 1930-1937, inclusive, and the 1936-1939 wheat base acreage and yield, such data should be filled out in the county office. If Table 3 of the work sheet for any farm already contains data with respect to tobacco, a supplemental work sheet should be prepared, filling out Table 3 and Table 4 with respect to wheat data as hereinafter provided. Such supplemental work sheet should be properly identified and securely attached to the original work sheet for the farm. The acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in, and the yield per acre for each year 1930-1937, inclusive, and the 1936-1939 wheat base acreage and yield, should be secured and verified as follows:



For the year	Source of information <u>1/</u>
1. 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	Enter the acreage and yield as shown in Sections II and III, columns A and D, respectively, Form Wheat 201, or from Sections II and III, column A and (C + A), Form Wheat 202, whichever is applicable.
2. 1936	Item 3, column A, Form SR-8, for acreage, or item 20, columns G and H, Form SR-101, or item 4, Section III, Form Wheat 209.
3. 1937	Item 2, column B, Form SR-108, or Item 3, column B, Form SR-113.
4. 1936-1939 wheat base acreage	Enter the 1936-1939 wheat base acreage as shown in Section X item 67, column B, Form Wheat 201. (Such average should be entered at the bottom of Table 3.)
5. 1936-1939 wheat yield	Enter the 1936-1939 wheat yield as shown in Section VIII, item 56, column C, Form Wheat 201. (Such yield should be entered at the bottom of Table 3.)

1/ If data with respect to any year(s) are not available from the forms listed above, the wheat acreage and yield for such year(s) should be secured from the producer or from other records available in the county office. If the farm as constituted in 1938 represents only a part of a farm or a combination of farms represented on the forms listed above the wheat acreage and yield data to be entered on the work sheet should be that data as determined by the county committee from such forms to represent the farm as constituted in 1938.

(a) Wheat Acreage

A vertical line should be drawn through the blank space under the word "year" in Table 3, providing two columns, the first of which should be headed "Total" acreage, and the second, "Diverted" acreage. The acreage diverted from the production of wheat in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation Programs for the years 1934-1936, inclusive, and the county committee's estimate of such acreage for the year 1937 will be entered in the "Diverted" acreage column. Diverted acreage will be secured as follows: Zero should be shown in the space for the acreage diverted from the production of wheat for the year 1933; for 1934 from the "Supervisor's Certificate"



on Form W-34; however, such figure must not exceed the "Contracted Acreage" as shown in the "Operator's Certificate of Compliance" on such form; for 1935 from item (e), Section V, Form W-50, but not in excess of the figure shown in item (c) of the preamble of such form; for 1936 enter the difference between the figure shown in Section I, item A, and Section III, item 4, Form Wheat-209, but not in excess of the figure shown in Section I, item F of such form; for 1937 the diverted wheat acreage must be estimated by the county committee; however, such estimate must not exceed the difference between the 1937 wheat acreage and the 1936-39 wheat base acreage which was or could have been established for the farm, as shown at the bottom of Table 3, or in Section X, item 67, column B, Form Wheat-201, and also must not be in excess of the acreage used in computing the general crop payment, if any, for the farm for 1937.

When the diverted wheat acreage, if any, has been entered, the total acreage for each of the years 1933-1937, inclusive, should be secured and entered in the applicable space by adding the figure shown in the "Acreage" column to the data shown in the "Diverted acreage" column. The total acreage for the period 1933-1937, inclusive, should be summarized and the sum entered in the applicable space in the "Total" column. The average planted plus diverted acreage should be computed by dividing the total of such acreage by the number of years during the period 1933-1937, inclusive, for which such data are shown. Such average planted plus diverted acreage should be entered on the line for "Average" in the "Acreage" column and shall be the usual wheat acreage for the farm unless adjusted as provided below.

In determining the usual wheat acreage, the county committee may eliminate the data with respect to any year(s) in which the acreage seeded to wheat (a) was abnormally low, due to ~~extreme~~ flood or drought; (b) is not typical for the farm for 1939, due to customary crop rotation practices, a change in such practices, or a change in the acreage of cropland in the farm; (c) was abnormally high, due to failure of crops other than wheat; (d) is not substantiated by reliable records and the committee believes that the actual seeded acreage of wheat for the farm for such year(s) was substantially different from the acreage reported. If any year(s) is to be omitted from consideration in determining the usual wheat acreage, a line should be drawn through the data in Table 3 with respect to such year(s). The total planted plus diverted acreage for the remaining year(s) during the period 1933-37, inclusive, should be redetermined and entered directly above the previous total planted plus diverted acreage. A line should be drawn through the previous total of such data. The average planted plus diverted wheat acreage should be recomputed by dividing the revised total of such acreage by the number of year(s) remaining during the period 1933-37. The recomputed average acreage should be entered in the space for "Adjusted Average (county committee)" in the acreage column. The recomputed average planted plus diverted wheat acreage shall be the usual wheat acreage for the farm.

If, in accordance with the above instructions, the data for all the years during the period 1933-37, inclusive, are thus eliminated for



any farm, the usual wheat acreage shall be determined by multiplying the cropland in such farm in 1937 by the ratio of (a) the average annual acreage seeded for harvest and diverted from the production of wheat in 1936 and 1937 to (b) the 1937 cropland for all farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in 1936 or 1937 in the community in which the farm is located or for the county if no such ratio is available for the community. Such ratio should be determined by dividing the average of column 12 and 13 by the total of column 5 for the same farms on Form SR-204-W. If it is necessary to use the ratio of the 1936-37 wheat acreage to the 1937 cropland for any community or county, such ratio must be properly identified and shown at the top of Form SR-204-W.

A rubber stamp has been provided for use in blocking out Table 4 with respect to sugarcane for sugar and to make such table applicable to wheat farms especially with respect to describing the topography and type of soil of the cropland in the farm. The first two lines of Table 4 will be used by the committee in entering the description of the topography of cropland in the farm. Several different descriptive terms may be necessary to accurately describe the topography of all the cropland. The topography of the cropland in the farm which is usually seeded to wheat will be reported as level, undulating, rolling, hilly, or steep.

The third and fourth lines of Table 4 shall be used in describing the type of soil of the cropland in the farm suitable for the production of wheat. The committee should enter in this space the general classification of the soil, indicating whether or not it is "tight" land or sandy soil, etc., and should also indicate the condition of the soil with respect to erosion on the land usually seeded to wheat, the extent to which such land is subject to wind or water erosion, and the suitability of such land for the production of wheat.

The community and county committee adjustment of the usual acreage based on topography and type of soil shall be entered in the "Acreage" column of Table 4 in the spaces provided. Adjustments of the usual acreage for topography and type of soil may be upward or downward but must not exceed 25 percent of the usual acreage. In any case, when an adjustment is made in the usual acreage in the space provided in Table 4 on the basis of topography and type of soil, there must be entered remarks (preferably by a community committeeman) relative to the topography and type of soil of the cropland in the farm.

(b) Wheat Yields:

Where reliable records of the wheat yield per acre for each year during the period 1928-1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, Form ACP-59 shall be executed with respect to such certified yields for the farm. Actual yields must be substantiated by documentary evidence sufficient to convince the county committee of their validity, if preference is to be given to actual yields over appraised yields in establishing the normal yield for the farm in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.



Documentary evidence may consist of bona fide account book records of acreage and production; accurately recorded drill-measurement records of acreage (or Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation Program measurements), together with sales receipts for wheat sold from the production of such acreage, or any other form of documentary evidence of acreage and production which prove the actual yields to the satisfaction of the county committee. If the normal yield for the farm is to be established on the basis of records, the cropland in the farm must be identical for each year during the period 1928-1937, inclusive.

In filling out Form ACP-59, Wheat Data Sheet, for farms for which reliable records of the actual yield for each year for the period 1928-1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the work sheet serial number for the farm, the name and address of the operator (and of the owner if other than the operator) as well as the location of the farm shall be entered in the spaces provided.

The acreage to be entered in column 1 of ACP-59 must be taken from the documentary evidence submitted by the producer in substantiating the actual yield for each year, and must be the actual acreage used in determining such yield(s). Column 2 should be filled out with respect to each year from the "Application For the 1936-1939 Wheat Adjustment Contract," Wheat 201 (or from Wheat 202), or from Table 3 of the work sheet. If these data are entered from Table 3 of the work sheet, it will be necessary to enter the reported yields for the years 1928 and 1929, from Form Wheat-201 or Form Wheat-202.

In column 3, "Certified Yields", enter the actual yields for each of the years 1928-37, inclusive. The yield for each such year to be entered in column 3 must be supported by documentary evidence, as outlined above, which is acceptable to the county committee. For this purpose reported yields on Form Wheat-201, or other records furnished from memory by farm operators are not sufficient. The certified yields as entered in column 3 shall be summarized and the total entered in line 14. Such total shall be divided by 10 and the average entered in line 15 of column 3.

The average "actual yield", computed as outlined above, for farms for which reliable records are furnished for all years 1928-1937, inclusive, may be adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and trends in the wheat yield per acre in the following manner: the average "actual yield" for the 10-year period for the farm may be reduced, but not more than the percentage by which the wheat yield established by the Secretary for the county is below the 10-year average yield for the county during the period 1928-1937, inclusive.

The actual average yield or such average adjusted downward as outlined above shall be the normal yield for such farm and is not subject to any further adjustment. Such normal yield shall be entered in line 15, column 7 of Form ACP-59 and shall be transferred to the space provided for the "Adjusted average (county committee)" in the yield per acre



column, Table 3, Form SR-101. If the average actual yield for any farm is adjusted upward because of abnormal weather conditions or for trends in the wheat yield per acre such yield is subject to further adjustment, if necessary, along with appraised yields for other farms so that the weighted average yield for all farms for which a wheat acreage allotment is established will not exceed the average yield established by the Secretary for the county.

If, for any year of the period 1928 to 1937, inclusive, reliable records of the actual average yield are not available, or there was no actual yield because wheat was not planted on the farm in such year, or where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of wheat are presented and the yield in one or more of such years was materially affected by abnormal weather conditions, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all the available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period. Where the productivity index most recently established for the farm in connection with an Agricultural Conservation Program is determined by the county committee to be an accurate reflection of the foregoing factors, the yield determined by multiplying such index by the county average wheat yield established by the Secretary may be useless as the normal yield for the farm.

In Table 3 of the work sheet the weighted average yield customarily secured on the farm as indicated by the period 1930 to 1937, inclusive, shall be computed by dividing the total production for such period by the sum of the acreage seeded to wheat for harvest, as entered in such table. The weighted average yield shall be entered on the line for "Total" in the yield per acre column. On the line for "Average" in the yield per acre column a yield should be entered which will be determined by multiplying the productivity index as shown in Section I, line 5, column "N", (or column "L", if column "N" has not been filled out) Form SR-101, by the county average wheat yield established by the Secretary. In the class B area a productivity index may not have been established for some farms in connection with either the 1936 or 1937 programs, in which case a yield based on the productivity index established for such farm multiplied by the county average yield cannot be entered in such space. The community and county committees shall then appraise a normal yield for the farm based on such yields and the factors mentioned above. Such recommendations shall be entered in the spaces provided in the yield per acre column.

## Section II. Filling Out Form SR-204-W.

Form SR-204-W, "County Listing Sheet for Wheat," will be used in establishing the wheat acreage allotments for individual farms. Work sheets representing farms for which a wheat acreage allotment will be established must be tabulated on such listing sheet in three groups.



Farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in at least one of the years 1935, 1936, or 1937, should be tabulated in Groups I or II. Group I shall represent the farms which participated in the 1937 program and for which the cropland is "identical" from 1937 to 1938. Group II shall represent farms (1) which participated in the 1937 program and are not identical from 1937 to 1938 and also (2) farms which did not participate in the 1937 program. Group III shall represent farms on which wheat was seeded for harvest in 1938 but on which no wheat was seeded for harvest in any of the three years 1935, 1936, or 1937.

Form SR-204-W, "County Listing Sheet for Wheat, 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program-Southern Region", shall be executed in accordance with the following instructions:

The State and county code, the page number, the name of the county and State, and the group number shall be entered in the spaces provided at the top of the listing sheet.

If a wheat acreage allotment is to be established for as many as 75 percent of the farms in the county, the serial numbers and the names of the 1938 operators should be listed in the same order used in filling out Form SR-204-G-A in counties in the Class A area. This will not be difficult because (except for Group III) the groups are comparable with those used in the general crops instructions and such procedure will facilitate convenient cross references, which will be necessary later in view of the fact that wheat was included in the general crop acreage allotment for Class A farms as listed on Form SR-204-G-A.

Column No. and heading	Source of Information
1. 1938 serial number	Enter the 1938 serial number of the work sheet for the farm.
2. 1939 serial number	Leave blank pending further instructions.
3. Name of 1938 operator	Enter the name of the 1938 operator for the farm.
4. Name of the 1939 operator	Leave blank pending further instructions.
5. 1937 measured cropland	Enter the figure as shown in column M or column K, whichever is applicable, from Form SR-101. (The figure in column K, Form SR-101, for Group II and III farms must be adjusted in line with cropland measurements in 1937 for Group I farms.



Column No. and heading	Source of Information
6. 1938 measured cropland	Leave blank pending further instructions.
7. 1936-1939 wheat base acreage	Enter the figure as shown at the bottom of Table 3, Form SR-101.
8. 1936-1939 wheat yield per acre	Enter the figure as shown at the bottom of Table 3, Form SR-101.
9. 1933 Acreage	Enter the total acreage seeded to wheat for harvest and diverted from the production of wheat in each year as shown in the column headed "Total" acreage from Table 3 of the work sheet. (These data should have been entered on the work sheet from the source outlined above.)
10. 1934 "	
11. 1935 "	
12. 1936 "	
13. 1937 "	
14. 1938 wheat acreage	Leave blank pending further instructions.
15. Usual wheat acreage	Enter the computed average wheat acreage as shown on the last line (or on next to the last line if a figure is not shown on the last line) in the "Acreage" column of Table 3, Form SR-101.
16. Adjustment of usual wheat acreage for topography and type of soil	Enter the acreage as adjusted by the county committee and shown in the last line in the "Acreage" column of Table 4. (The figure in column 16 must not vary more than 25 percent from the figure shown in column 15.)
17. 1938 acreage allotment	Leave blank pending further instructions.
18. Preliminary normal yield	Enter the normal yield for the farm recommended by the county committee as shown on the last line in the yield per acre column of Table 3, Form SR-101.
19. Production extension	Leave blank pending further instructions.



Column No. and heading	Source of Information
20. Final normal yield	Leave blank pending further instructions.
21. Production extension	Leave blank pending further instructions.

When the listing sheet, Form SR-204-W, has been filled out in accordance with the above instructions, it should be transmitted along with the work sheets to the State office.

#### Section IV. Procedure for Checking Form SR-204-W.

When the State office has received the listing sheets Forms SR-204-W and the work sheets (and Form ACP-59, if used) representing farms tabulated thereon from the county office, it should be determined that:

- (1) The work sheets are properly grouped;
- (2) The usual wheat acreage in table 3 of Form SR-101 has been correctly computed;
- (3) The work sheet serial numbers, the names of the operators, the acreage and yield data have been properly listed;
- (4) The figure in column 16 does not vary more than 25 percent from the figure in column 15 for each farm;
- (5) The page and county totals are correct; and
- (6) The community or county ratio, if any, of the average 1936 and 1937 total wheat acreage to the cropland is correct and has been correctly applied to the 1937 cropland for farms for which no entry is shown in columns 9 through 13, inclusive, and the resulting acreage entered in column 15.

When the above work has been completed, the State office should make a county summary of the data by groups and by communities if the data have been listed by communities. County totals of all columns (including the number of farms) of Groups II and III combined should be ascertained.



Section V. Analysis of Wheat Data.

Form SR-204-W (Analysis), "Wheat Summary and Analysis Sheet", will be used to summarize and analyze the data tabulated on Form SR-204-W. The farm land to be listed in column B, items 1, 2, and 3, as well as the cropland to be entered in items 4, 5, and 6 of such column, are to be secured as indicated. The adjusted farm land and the adjusted cropland, however, should be based on 1936 and 1937 programs or other data and should represent only wheat farms. The farm land and cropland on wheat farms may be estimated by multiplying the number of wheat farms as reported in the 1934 Census by the average acreage of farm land or cropland per farm as reported in the Census. In some cases, especially in strictly wheat counties, an adjustment in the cropland may be made by adding to the Census cropland the acreage classified in the Census as plowable pasture; (such adjustment will result in an item which will be the acreage of land available for crops as reported in the Census). The 1936-1939 wheat base acreage, item B, column 7, should be taken from Form Wheat 204, at the top of box 3.

The planted plus diverted wheat acreage data to be entered in items 8 through 12, inclusive, and item 14, column B, will be taken from the photostat sheet transmitted from the Washington office on July 23, 1938. The 5-year average planted plus diverted wheat acreage will be the average of such data for the period 1933-1937 as shown in items 8 through 12, inclusive, column B. The 3-year average to be entered on line 14 will be the average planted plus diverted acreage for the period 1935-1937 as shown by the entries in items 10 through 12, inclusive, of column B.

When column B has been executed through item 14, the SR-204-W, tabulated data, should be entered in column C, as indicated. The SR-204-W data to be entered on the analysis sheet will be the totals of Groups I and II, except for items 16D, 17D, and 18D, representing Group III data. The farm land entry for item 2, column C, may be determined by multiplying the number of work sheets tabulated on Forms SR-204-W in Group I and Group II by the average acreage of farm land for each work sheet executed in connection with the 1937 program. In some counties where Group T was significant in 1937 and in which very little wheat is produced on cotton farms, the average acreage of farm land tabulated on Group T work sheets should be used to indicate the farm land represented by work sheets tabulated on Form SR-204-W. The State office may wish to tabulate the acreage of farm land for each work sheet with respect to wheat farms in the left-hand margin of Form SR-204-W. This is very desirable and can be done at the time the data tabulated on Form SR-204-W is verified. The total cropland as shown in column 5 of Form SR-204-W will be entered in item 5C of the analysis sheet.

The total of column 7, Form SR-204-W, should be entered in item 7C. The seeded plus diverted wheat acreage as shown in columns 9 through 13, inclusive, Form SR-204-W, shall be determined and entered in items 8C through 12C. The 5-year and 3-year average of such data in column C



shall be determined and entered in items 13C and 14C, respectively, in the same manner as such averages of similar data in column B were determined.

The indicated percentages of completeness to be entered in Column O will be determined by dividing the data in column C by the data in column B. For the present completeness of the farm land item 2C shall be divided by item 1B, 2B, and 3B and the resulting percentages shall be entered in items 1D, 2D, and 3D respectively. Similar computations will be made with respect to cropland as shown by the entry in item 5C.

When column D has been executed through item 14D as outlined above, the entries for item 15B and 15C as indicated by footnotes b and c should be made. These entries will be the 5-year average planted plus diverted wheat acreage compared with the acreage of cropland for the county check data and also for the data tabulated on Form SR-204-W. Similar ratios to farm land may be computed and entered in a convenient space in the margin. Careful consideration should be given to such ratios in adopting the percentage completeness which will be entered in item 15D.

The percentage completeness of data tabulated on Form SR-204-W will be adopted from the indications shown in column D. In stable wheat counties the indicated percent completeness based on cropland should be a fairly reliable indication; in addition, the 5-year and 3-year average wheat acreage completeness indications should be fairly reliable except such indications may be on too high a basis because of overstatement of such work sheet data. The percent coverage to be determined and entered in item 15D should reflect the proportionate part of the 100 percent complete universe of wheat farms in the county which are tabulated in Group I and Group II on Forms SR-204-W.

When the percent sign-up has been adopted, the usual wheat acreage shall be entered in item 16B from the total of column 15, Form SR-204-W. The usual wheat acreage, adjusted for topography and type of soil, as shown by the total of column 16 of Form SR-204-W should be entered in item 17B. The percent the usual acreage and the usual acreage adjusted is of the cropland tabulated on Form SR-204-W shall be entered in items 16C and 17C, respectively. In item 18B compute the first ratio; this will be the relationship between the usual wheat acreage adjusted and the usual wheat acreage. Enter in item 20B, C, and D, respectively, the county wheat acreage allotment, the normal yield established by the Secretary for the county and the production in bushels determined by multiplying the county acreage allotment times the normal county yield. In items 21B, C, and D enter 3 percent of the county allotment while in items 22B, C, and D enter 97 percent of such data. In items 23B and 23C enter the percentages as indicated by foot notes i and j. Enter in item 24B the amount of acreage allotment determined for farms tabulated on Forms SR-204-W in Groups I and II as determined by multiplying the adopted percentage sign-up, shown in item 15D, by the county acreage allotment shown in



item 20B. The yield to be entered in item 24C will be the normal wheat yield for the county; extend the production in item 24D by multiplying the entry in 24B by the entry in 24C.

The second ratio should then be computed by dividing the indicated 1938 total acreage allotment for farms tabulated on Form SR-204-W, item 24B, by the usual wheat acreage (unadjusted) as shown in item 16B. If the second ratio is .8800 or less, the third ratio shall be computed as indicated and will be the allotment ratio to be used in computing wheat acreage allotments for individual farms.

If the second ratio is more than .8800 items 27B and 28B shall be computed as indicated and in such case, item 28B shall be the allotment ratio for the county. Enter in item 24C or 27C, whichever is applicable, the normal yield for the county and extend the production for farms tabulated on Form SR-204-W by multiplying the approved acreage in item 24B or 27B, whichever is applicable, by such yield.

The allotment ratio should be entered in the heading of column 17, Form SR-204-W, and should be applied to the usual acreage adjusted for each farm as tabulated in column 16.

Fractions will be shown in column 17 if the figure to be entered in such column is less than 10 acres; five hundredths of an acre or less will be dropped and more than five hundredths of an acre will be considered a whole tenth. If the figure to be entered in column 17 is more than 10 acres, fractional acreages shall be rounded; if the fraction is five tenths or less, such acreage will be dropped; however, if the fraction is more than five tenths it shall be considered a whole acre.

When an entry has been made in column 17 for each farm tabulated on Form SR-204-W in Groups I and II, column 17 shall be summarized. The total of column 17 should equal the amount of acreage allotment approved for farms tabulated in Groups I and II, item 24B or 27B, whichever is applicable, determined as outlined above, except for very slight variations which may be due to the rounding of fractional acreage.

When column 17 has been verified the acreage allotment for each farm should be multiplied by the yield for the respective farms as shown in column 18. The resulting product should be entered in column 19. Fractional bushels in all cases should be rounded to whole bushels, using the rule for rounding fractions as provided above in rounding fractional acreage to whole acreage. Column 19 should then be summarized and the total thereof entered in item 28D. The total of column 19 should be divided by the total of column 17. The resulting quotient will be the weighted average yield for farms tabulated in Groups I and II as recommended by the county committee in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. The weighted average yield as recommended by the county committee must not exceed the average yield established by the Secretary for the county.



The total production as summarized from the entries in column 19 shall be entered in item 28D and shall be divided by the acreage in item 24B or 27B, whichever is applicable, to determine the weighted average yield to be entered in item 28C. If the weighted average yield as recommended by the county committee exceeds the normal yield as established by the Secretary for the county, the entry in item 28D will be in excess of the entry in item 24D or 27D, whichever is applicable, and the difference in such items, which shall be entered in item 29D will be the number of bushels that must be reduced in order to adjust the weighted average yield as recommended by the county committee in line with the normal yield as established by the Secretary for the county. If such difference is minus (-) a reduction in production is necessary to bring that recommended yield in line with the normal yield for the county. When such adjustment has been made the total production as determined from the sum of column 21 on Form SR-204-W shall be entered in item 30D. Such total, of course, must not exceed the production entered in item 24D or 27D, whichever is applicable.

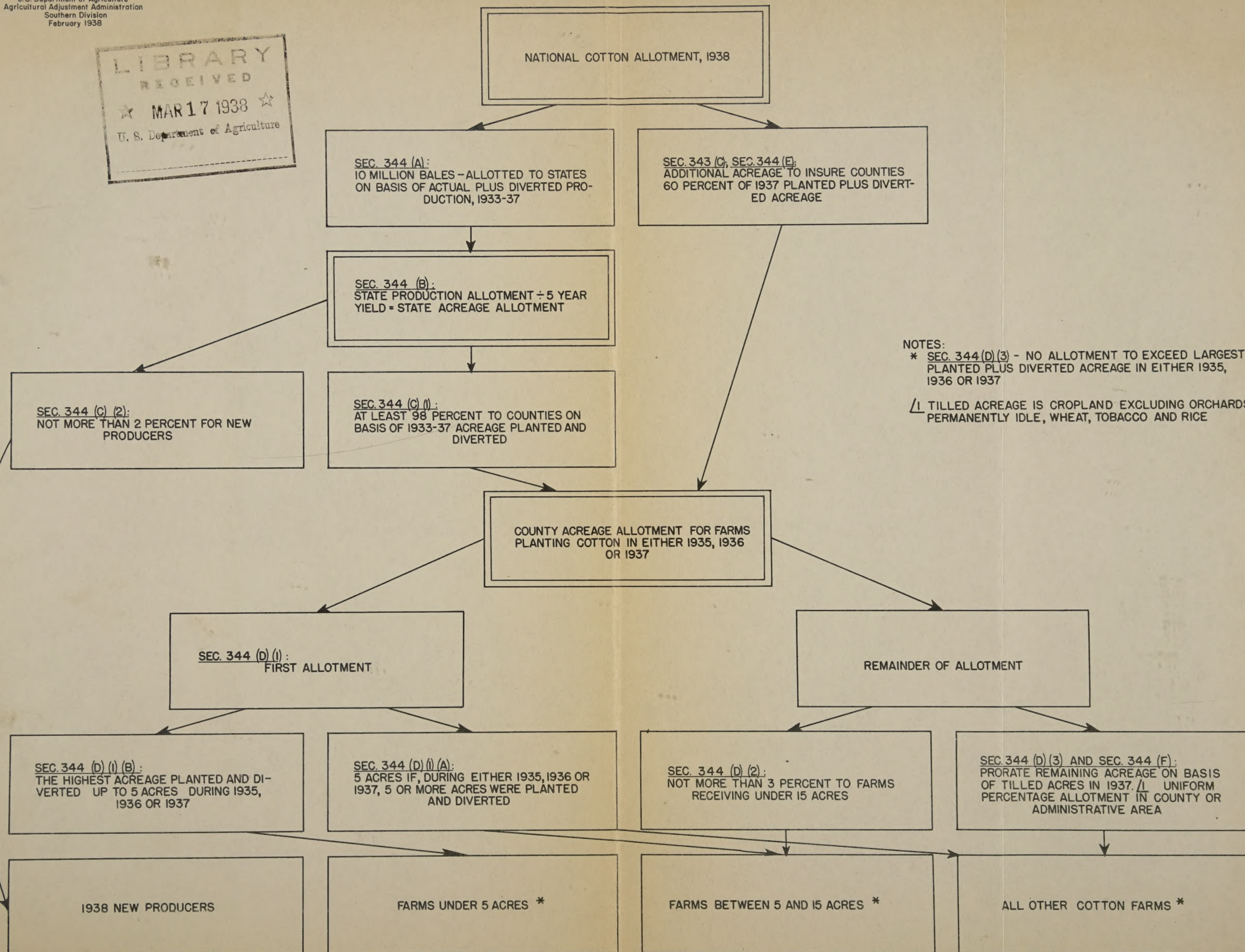
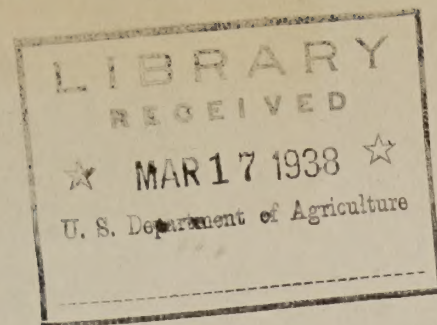
An acreage adjustment shall be entered in item 29B if the acreage allotted to farms tabulated on Forms SR-204-W is limited by 88 percent of the usual wheat acreage. Such acreage adjustment shall be computed as indicated.

When it has been determined that the computations as described above, to be made in connection with Section I of the Wheat Summary and Analysis Sheet are correct, Section II should be executed and a final copy of the Form SR-204-W Analysis should be transmitted to the Washington office for final approval by the Director of the Southern Division.











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